

ATHENS POST.

S. P. IVINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Athens, Friday, June 16, 1854.

STATE REPORTER.—Sneed's majority for State Reporter is 5924.

DEATH.—We regret to learn the death of Capt. M. D. Bearden, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Knoxville.

Judge Luckey's majority for Chancellor in the Eastern Division is 184.

OFFICIAL VOTE.—The official vote of the late judicial elections from the office of the Secretary of State, will be found in another column.

We learn that Jas. H. Alexander, Esq., has been appointed Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court of Polk county, in the place of A. P. Bradford, Esq., resigned.

BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.—The article about the Blue Ridge Railroad, on the first page of this paper, should have been credited to the Railway Times.

THE CROSS AGAIN.—A trip to the neighboring county of Polk enabled us to obtain additional information in regard to the wheat and other crops. In many places we found the wheat good, in others thin and light.—Where the latter was the case the land was generally poor. We conversed with several gentlemen of Polk county on the subject, some of whom informed us their wheat was as good as they had ever made, while others expressed the belief that they would not gather more than a half crop. There was a greater number of acres than usual put in wheat last seeding-time, and we believe, from the best information we can obtain, that there will be quite as many bushels realized this as last year. The farmers, we understand, expect the market to open at a pretty high figure.

Oats look very well, and the prospect at present is that the crop will be very heavy.—Corn, too, looks well, though not as forward as usual. True, we noticed here and there a field overrun with grass and weeds. Such, of course, belong to men who are prospecting among the hills for copper—gentlemen who are rich in untold treasures of mineral wealth if they only knew where to find it, and who have no time to attend to the more uninviting details of the cornfield.

We would direct attention to an article which appears on our first page, on the subject of "Good Common Roads." The suggestions made by the writer are good, and the people of this and other sections would be benefited largely by acting upon them.—Nothing is more essential to the prosperity of the farming classes than good roads through the interior country, and the more of them you have the better. Lower East Tennessee is sadly deficient in this respect, and it is time some improvements were made.

COPPER ORE.—We noticed while at Benton a large number of wagons—in fact almost a continuous train—loaded with copper ore, passing through on their way to the steamboat landing at the river. The ore is the black oxide, and well-informed mineralogists give it as their opinion that, all advantages and disadvantages considered, the Ducktown Copper Mines will prove the most valuable in the world; and it is our own opinion that Polk county will in a few years prove to be among the first in the State in point of wealth. We have no disposition to "blow" on the subject or add to the excitement already unfortunately prevailing—for we believe four-fifths of those engaged in lessing property, sinking shafts, and ransacking about generally looking for "indications," are pursuing a delusion that will lead them to embarrassment and bankruptcy—at the same time we cannot withhold the opinion that East Tennessee combines more of the real elements of prosperity than any other section in the world, and has now within its limits ten times greater wealth than will ever be taken from the gold deposits of a half dozen California. It will require skill and capital to properly develop and bring into usefulness her immense resources, both of which will soon be at hand. The war prevailing in the East, and the consequent uncertain and unsettled condition of affairs in Europe, is causing foreign capital to seek for safe and profitable investment on this side the Atlantic. East Tennessee presents greater inducements at this time than any other region, and capital in abundance will soon take this direction. If our people pursue the proper course, and continue prudent and industrious, they have a career of prosperity before them unexampled in the history of any other community.

HOVEL AT BENTON.—Our friend, Joseph Pelton, formerly of the Big Savannah Farm, has purchased the house and property in Benton owned and recently occupied by Mr. McClary, and is fitting it up in good style, for the purpose of providing the travelling public with a first rate house—a place where good fare and solid comforts may be enjoyed by all who call. We had the pleasure of dining there on Monday last, and we but do the worthy host and hostess justice when we say that we have seldom partaken of a better dinner, and we think we are a pretty good judge of such things. The cookery was to our notion exactly, and the table furniture just of the right kind to make every thing look neat and comfortable. Mr. Pelton's house must needs prove popular; and we commend all who travel that way to give him a call, feeling assured that the table will always be supplied with the best the country affords, and every provision made to render the guests comfortable.

A Democratic paper in South Carolina pretends to express surprise that President Pierce should be able to survive the fierce onslaughts of the opposition press.—There is nothing surprising about it. He is in no danger from the Whig press—he is in much more danger from the pensioned press of his own side; their praises and fulsome eulogies are odorous enough to fill a skunk, let alone a man of General Pierce's notions.

A WORD OR TWO.—The Greenville Spy, upon the authority of an editorial correspondence in the American Presbyterian, charges, in effect, that the management of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad are in the habit of passing preachers of one denomination free over their road, and charging those of some other denomination the usual fare. Knowing there is no ground for any such charge, we shall take the liberty of pronouncing it untrue—the management of the road have been guilty of no such favoritism, or discrimination in favor of one class of ministers over another. The President of the Company has issued free tickets to ministers having congregational charges along the line of the road, and when travelling in the discharge of their ministerial duties; and in no other cases are free tickets granted.—This rule is right, and preachers of the gospel, or any other persons claiming special privileges, and who travel up and down the road for pleasure, accompanied by their wives, children, and negroes, are guilty of an attempt at imposition when they seek to pass without paying the regular fare.

If the management of the road will not deem it impertinent, we will suggest the expediency and propriety of abolishing the "Dead Head" system altogether, and to require the payment of the regular price from all who travel on the road—editors of newspapers, ministers of the gospel, and other noted and distinguished characters who are sometimes permitted to ride free. When individuals so far forget themselves as to demand as a right that which is sometimes accorded through courtesy and respect, they should be taken down "a couple of button-holes" at least, and placed on a level with other people. We have labored as hard as any one for the road, in adversity and prosperity, and we are quite willing to pay our fare. When rightly sifted and understood, editors and preachers are not much better than other people, and we can see but little reason why they should have favors extended to them not enjoyed by their neighbors. So, rub the chalk from your hats, gentlemen, and down with the "Dead Head" system, and then there can be no misunderstanding or misrepresentation on the subject.

The Democratic presses are chuckling over the prospect of a fight between the Whig papers in this State on the Nebraska question. Such a "family jar" would no doubt prove very entertaining to disinterested parties. But they will hardly be gratified—there is no necessity for Whigs getting each other by the ears about Nebraska. The bill has been passed into a law by the properly constituted authorities, and as long as it contains nothing at variance with and in violation of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, it is the duty of all good citizens, though they may doubt the expediency of the measure, to submit to it without murmuring. It was a question during the pendency of which, friends, members of the same political household, might well afford to disagree about it. It is a question, too, the bearings and tendencies of which a large portion of the country yet but imperfectly comprehends and understands. Almost every one knows what it was sprung for, but few have any conception of what it will lead to. A little discussion will do no harm—but, we repeat, there is no necessity for, and there will be no quarreling among the Whigs of Tennessee about it—they will be guilty of no such absurdity. They know what sort of efforts and policy it will take to carry the State at the next election—and they are not going to cut their own throats merely for the gratification of their opponents. So, hold still and keep quiet, gentlemen of the Democratic press—you will be invited to a very different sort of entertainment from that which you are now anticipating.

KNOXVILLE AND DANVILLE ROAD.—We are pleased to learn from an article in the late Knoxville Register, that the Railroad from Knoxville, Tenn., to Danville, Ky., is "fully provided for, and will soon be completed."—The announcement must prove highly gratifying to the people living along the line of the projected road, and among the hitherto inaccessible mountain ranges which it traverses between the points named. The survey for the Knoxville and Danville Road was made about ten days ago. In about ten days more, it might be inferred from the article in the Register, the shrill neigh of the iron horse will be waking up the echoes in the deep gorges and among the dark ravines of the Cumberland. We should not be surprised to hear the same writer announcing in a short time that the commerce of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore had been transferred and concentrated at "Cedar Keys," Florida, the name of which it is proposed to change to Greenville, in honor of the immortal Douglass, who first conceived the idea of draining the Oklawaha swamps.

READ OUT.—The following Southern gentlemen have been read out of the Whig party by the New York Tribune, because they voted for the Nebraska bill: "John M. Clayton, of Delaware; George E. Badger, of North Carolina; James C. Jones, of Tennessee; James A. Pearce, of Maryland; the notorious firm of Toombs and Stephens, of Georgia; and Wm. C. Dawson, of the same State."—As for Mr. Toombs, we do not know that he will be much loss. He has never been anything but a time-server and time-saver—a cold-hearted, selfish man, worshipping self with more fervency than God. But how the Whig party will get along without the other gentlemen, we cannot well see at present.—The editor of the Tribune, immediately after the result of the last Presidential election was made known, declared his own separation from the Whig party, and his determination keep aloof from all association or action with it. He had a right to read himself out, and if he had availed himself of it at an earlier day the Whig party would perhaps be in better condition at this hour. Greely is a man of talents—it is a pity he is so deficient in common every day good sense.

We regret to learn that the neighboring town of Cleveland is suffering very much from the prevalence of Scarlet Fever. Several deaths have occurred. It is also said there is an unusual amount of sickness at Knoxville at this time.

A gentleman from Chattanooga informs us that business is unusually dull there at present.

VOTE OF THE STATE—OFFICIAL.

SUPREME JUDGES.
R. J. McKinney, 59,578 | R. L. Caruthers, 59,738
A. W. O. Totten, 59,578

ATTORNEY GENERAL & REPORTER.
J. L. T. Sneed, 37,189 | L. M. Campbell, 7,200
W. F. Cooper, 31,365 | J. W. Bell, 2,060
J. G. Pickett, 1,260

CHANCELLORS.

First Division.
T. L. Williams, 1,973 | S. R. Rogers, 3,093
S. J. W. Luckey, 3,370 | J. B. Heiskell, 3,186

Second Division.
S. D. Friereson, 8,769

Third Division.
I. B. Williams, 2,534 | J. T. Carter, 2,713
J. W. Harris, 2,501

Fourth Division.
B. L. Ridley, 12,301

Fifth Division.
T. N. Van Dyke, 4,854 | Sam'l Turney, 3,289
John A. Minnis, 1,689

Sixth Division.
S. C. Pavatt, 2,645 | B. S. Allen, 2,611
Solon E. Rose, 2,262

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

FIRST CIRCUIT.
Judge.
D. T. Patterson, 3,173 | J. W. Danderick, 1,986
C. Hall, 318

Attorney General.
Sam'l Powell, 2,534 | J. T. Carter, 1,505
Robt. Crawford, 1,769

SECOND CIRCUIT.
Judge.
E. Alexander, 3,499

Attorney General.
W. G. McAdoo, 2,523 | S. L. Childress, 1,028

THIRD CIRCUIT.
Judge.
J. C. Gaut, 3,373 | G. W. Rowles, 2,541

Attorney General.
G. W. Bridges, 3,204 | D. C. Trewhitt, 2,541

FOURTH CIRCUIT.
Judge.
J. L. Goodall, 3,554 | A. M. Savage, 2,155

Attorney General.
T. B. Murray, 1,457 | D. H. Campbell, 768
T. H. Williams, 1,442 | H. H. Dillard, 355
W. M. Wade, 520 | A. McClinton, 444
W. E. B. Jones, 523 | L. J. Lowe, 37

FIFTH CIRCUIT.
Judge.
H. L. Davidson, 3,576 | W. L. Martin, 2,118

Attorney General.
J. L. Seudder, 2,944 | B. L. Tillman, 1,397
R. S. Currin, 538 | J. L. Fare, 799

SIXTH CIRCUIT.
Judge.
N. Baxter, 4,619

Attorney General.
W. B. Bates, 1,392 | J. S. Sims, 1,042
Geo. Maney, 1,314 | G. G. Bradford, 594
L. M. Temple, 407 | R. F. Hill, 414
D. C. Wolcker, 108 | H. Cox, 131
D. R. Claiborne, 130 | Scattering, 10

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.
Judge.
W. W. Pepper, 2,677 | H. S. Kimble, 1,206

Attorney General.
J. M. Quarles, 2,299 | V. S. Allen, 1,583

EIGHTH CIRCUIT.
Judge.
W. P. Martin, 2,748 | Thos. Jones, 1,794

Attorney General.
N. Adams, 1,917 | A. M. Hughes, 1,735
A. Richardson, 402 | W. V. Thompson, 512

NINTH CIRCUIT.
Judge.
W. Fitzgerald, 4,464

Attorney General.
J. A. Rogers, 2,490 | A. Hawkins, 2,097

TENTH CIRCUIT.
Judge.
John Reid, 2,058 | S. McClanahan, 1,215
W. B. Grove, 802

Attorney General.
T. P. Scurlock, 2,847 | J. C. Tomlin, 1,135

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.
Judge.
J. C. Humphries, 3,554 | J. R. Fentress, 1,593

Attorney General (incomplete).
R. H. Hynds, 2,750 | W. R. Evans, 1,544
R. M. Anderson, 142

Twelfth Circuit.
M. Thornburgh, 1,617 | W. R. Caswell, 1,517
J. Randolph, 1,289

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT.
Judge.
A. J. Marchbanks, 2,931 | W. E. Venable, 1,178

Attorney General.
G. J. Stubblefield, 2,433 | Peter Turney, 1,583

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT.
Judge.
Elijah Walker, 4,028

Attorney General.
L. M. Bentley, 2,138 | R. A. Hill, 2,026
H. A. Barry, 47

A VALUABLE INVENTION.—

Levi S. Reynolds, Esq., of Indiana, has obtained a patent for a new flouring machine called "The Indiana Flour Duster." The Millers of Georgetown, D. C., and those of Indiana, Ohio, Virginia and Maryland, who have it, testify that it is very simple and durable, and requires but little power, while it takes after the bolts can get no more flour from one and a quarter to three barrels of good flour from the mill of each hundred barrels. This invention effects the great wheat interest of the country, and is of immense value. The value of this invention will be understood, when we know that 300,000 barrels of flour would be saved in the United States by its use. The above notice of a highly valuable invention is copied from the Washington Union. The Machines are extensively in use in the Middle, Northern and Western States, and are given very general satisfaction. The cost is comparatively small, and we learn that one of the Bran Dubrofsky will be put up at a mill in the neighborhood of this place, during the ensuing Fall, when we shall take occasion to speak more at length in regard to its utility and merits. We have in our possession a number of certificates from Millers and others who have used these Machines, which we will take pleasure in showing to any one who may feel interested in the valuable improvement.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE RIOT.—The examination of the parties arrested for being engaged in the fugitive slave riot, was continued at Boston on Tuesday. Bishop, Stowell, Jackson, and Morrison were fully committed without bail for the murder of Bache. Brown and Wesley were held in \$3,000 each for riot. Crier, Home and Hopewell were discharged. Thompson and Robinson were held for a further examination.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.—The City Election has resulted in the entire success of the Whigs and Know Nothings, who elected their whole ticket by 8,000 to 12,000 majority.—Conrad, for Mayor had 9,000 majority. The City Councils, School Directors, &c., are nearly unanimous.

WALKER'S DISSEMINATING EXPEDITION was disbanded and the remaining members had surrendered themselves prisoners and arrived at San Francisco in the custody of the U. S. authorities, and were now on parole.

It is said that the gentleman at Ducktown who was smelling about for copper and waked up a pole-cat, has retired from the business in disgust.

HOW TERRITORIES ARE MADE.

The annexed extract from the Washington Sentinel will convey some idea of the manner in which Territorial Governments are created, and of the right which is claimed for them to legislate sovereignty over a vast domain. The doctrine of squatter sovereignty is not alone an outrage upon the rights of the States, but is a libel upon Republican institutions. Take the case presented before in the organization of Washington Territory, and who would not justly laugh, did it not involve a most serious issue of justice and right.

A Convention of fifteen squatters, acting through a Committee of three, two of whom could not sign their names, made up a government which now has a distinct political existence in the Republic, whose delegate has a seat in Congress, and for which the further right is demanded to exclude from the territory the citizens of fifteen States with their property, absolutely and forever. It is complained of the foreigners who flock to our shores, that they hold false and dangerous notions respecting our institutions; that they call license liberty; but what will history say of those who, entrusted with the welfare of the nation and arrogating to themselves the name of statesmen, so prostitute the very spirit of republicanism, as to advocate the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty"? No errors, however gross, no ideas, however false, which may be entertained by the former in reference to our Government, contain a title of the danger to its permanency and to true liberty, concealed in this pithy obnoxious demagogism. These are the facts in reference to Washington Territory.

In 1851-52, Mr. Chapman agitated the question of organizing a new territory north of Columbia river, and published a call for a convention. The white population not being more than about one hundred, the idea was ridiculed. But the convention assembled to the number of fifteen men; a committee of three was appointed to memorialize Congress, and two of this committee could not write their own names. Mr. Chapman therefore had not only to draw up the resolutions and memorials, but also to sign them as well for the other members. Being desirous of assisting in the election of General Pierce, Mr. Chapman returned home and sent the memorial to Mr. Lane, the delegate from Oregon, who presented it, and through whose exertions the new Territory was organized, and is now represented in Congress by its delegate.

LOOK SHARP.—We find the following statement in the Nashville Whig, of the 13th:

UNCURRENT MONEY ON THE BANK OF TENNESSEE.—The Bank of Tennessee recently procured the engraving and printing of some new notes on that bank, which are distinguishable from the old ones by red backs. The notes so procured had been received by the Bank per Adams & Co's Express, and the box in which they were packed deposited in the Bank unopened.

Yesterday a gentleman presented at their counter a \$10 red back note without the signature. Upon being interrogated he said that he had taken it from a negro man in payment for a pair of potatoes, and had given \$5 in change. This led to an examination of the contents of the box, and it was ascertained that \$40,000 in \$10 red back notes had been abstracted. Upon making this discovery, the Bank determined not to issue any of the \$10's of the new plate, at least until the stolen ones are recovered; and hence if any are found in circulation, they will either be valueless from lacking the signature, or if signed, will be counterfeits. The public will therefore be on their guard against \$10 red back notes on the Bank of Tennessee. It is supposed by some officers of the Bank that the box containing the notes was opened by some of the hands on the steamboat between this city and Cincinnati.

IMPORTANT NEGOTIATION CONCLUDED.—The Fishery and Canadian reciprocity negotiations are finally concluded, says a despatch from Washington, and on terms said to be very satisfactory to Secretary Marcy. They will probably be so to the people of this country, likewise, when made public. The reciprocal trade proposed with Canada will be considered as offering nearly all the advantages of annexation. This treaty makes the navigation of the St. Lawrence free; it gives us unrestricted participation in the fisheries, and establishes reciprocal free trade with Canada, in all the natural products, excluding, of course, manufactures.

The British demand for an American registry or colonial bill vessels, and their participation in our coasting trade was refused.

The treaty will have to be acted upon by Congress and the British and Colonial Governments before it is complete.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.—The late victories achieved by the Know-Nothings, seem to be creating considerable alarm among the old fogey politicians North, and a New York paper says, all these things show that there is a powerful secret political influence at work in our large cities; whether this influence be for good or bad in its results, time must tell. It will certainly give a wholesome lesson to the tacticians of the old parties, and thereby may be productive of much good.

The recent occurrences in Philadelphia, Washington and Kingston are only the forerunners of a revolution which will be liable to upset the best laid plans of politicians for the next year or two.

WHEAT CROP IN SMITH.—The Sparta Times of the 10th says: "The wheat crop of our county is said to be very promising at this time; a few small fields of the very early was destroyed by the late frost, but, generally, the prospects are good for a heavy crop, and there can be no doubt now but there will be an unprecedented fine crop of oats throughout the entire mountain district."

VERMONT.—A Whig State Convention met at Rutland on Thursday, and nominated Stephen Boyce for Governor and Oscar Shafter for Lieutenant Governor. The Convention was large and the proceedings harmonious.

The Virginia papers tell a tale of the ravages committed by the joint-worm on the growing crop of wheat. It is said that the crops never looked more flourishing or promised a better yield than they did before this destructive worm made its appearance.

Intelligence has been received at Washington that the alliance between Austria and Prussia with England and France against Russia has been confirmed.

Is there any harm in a man's setting down in the lapse of ages—Ex. Paper. No, but the "lapse" usually chosen are those ranging from the "ages" of eighteen to twenty-five.

Potatoes are selling in New York at two dollars a bushel—and small potatoes at that.

WILL THE HIGH PRICES CONTINUE.

The New York Tribune publishes an able article upon the present "high prices" of produce and every description of property, from which we take the following extract:

A general appreciation of prices has been in progress for some five or six years past.—Although its more immediate and visible impulse was the gold discoveries of California and Australia, yet it has roots which reach below these. For nearly forty years, the civilized world has been substantially at peace, and intensely pursuing the arts of peace, which have consequently made great progress within that period. The population of the civilized world has largely increased, causing a corresponding increase in the value of lands for the greater the population to the square mile of any district, the higher (other things being equal) will be the price of lands within that district. Industrial progress has increased the efficiency of labor individually and in the aggregate, so that the annual product of human work throughout Christendom is at least double that of 1814. Luxury and extravagance have doubtless become more diffused within these forty years; yet every year of peace and prosperity sees some surplus of earnings over expenditures accumulated and invested in buildings, canals, railroads, improvement of lands, &c., so that the aggregate value of property, the unconsumed product of labor, is probably at least double this day what it was on the 1st of June, 1814.—Hence confidence, credit, currency, have all been expanded and diffused. Lands and buildings afford a perfect security for nearly their present valuation whenever it is morally certain that such valuation will not be diminished for years to come; hence loans or mortgages on the personal obligation of property-holders are negotiated with facility, and continued without reluctance or distrust. Thus trade expands and is accelerated; money becomes abundant; paper currencies freely and in large amounts are issued.

Will the present high prices continue? In so far as they are based on the increased efficiency of human labor, they will, of course. It is not likely that the implements of industry will ever be more or less effective than they now are. On the contrary, it is highly probable that invention and improvement will reiterate their success, until one man's labor will produce as much as that of two now does, just as one man's now produces as much as that of two did some years ago. On this hand, therefore, there is no prospect of a general reduction of prices.

Nor do we think it probable that acclapment will result from the exhaustion of the Gold Mines. California may gradually cease to produce the shining dust; but she has not ceased to be a late period; but the impulse they have given will not soon be arrested. Already Southern Africa, the vast South American region forming the sources of the Andes, Central America, Northern Mexico, Oregon and Washington Territories, and even a good portion of our Southern States, are haunted and harassed by gold-seekers. Most of the individual hunters will probably be disappointed, but some of them will open new fields or increase the product of old ones; and the general result of their operations will be a large and steady increase of the Gold yield for many years to come—probably for at least a generation. And, so long as the aggregate amount of the precious metals in circulation or in bankers' vaults is increasing, the amount of Paper Currency in circulation will tend to increase, and prices consequently to rise still higher.

CUBA.—A Washington letter says:—"The Committee on Foreign Relations are first to be consulted upon the subject of sending commissioners to Spain, before the proposition will be brought before Congress. With the approbation of one of the committees the project will be brought up forthwith, but it will not pass without a debate, which will involve the whole subject of the policy and means of acquiring Cuba.

The parties most active in the Cuban movement now are the Cuban Creoles or Americans who have plantations in Cuba, and they have confessedly stirred the cause. They rely less upon the liberal use of their own funds for the independence of Cuba than upon the chances of involving the United States in a war with Spain for acquiring it. They call upon Hercules without putting their own shoulders to the wheel.

AN ABOLITIONIST.—The Lynchburg (Va.) Virginian states that a young man from one of the Northern States, named Richard Norris, an employee on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, has been held to bail on the charge of having publicly uttered sentiments of an abolition and incendiary character, in one of the hotels of that city.

It is said that Sir David Brewster is writing a reply to the late work which denies the theory of a plurality of worlds. His book will be entitled *More Worlds than One, the Creed of the Philosopher and the Hope of the Christian*. We notice by the London papers that the non-plurality theory is creating a great sensation. The author is said to be Dr. Whewell.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.—The Union of the 7th inst. states that the "Black Warrior" difficulty is not fully settled, and that the administration has not changed from its original position concerning the policy to be carried out.

CHOLERA.—The Trenton Banner learns from a reliable source that several deaths from cholera have occurred at Memphis and Hickman. Our Memphis exchanges make no mention of cholera.

The New Orleans Delta tells of a man who being about to enter upon a doubtful speculation, disposed of all his real estate and deposited the proceeds thereof in the bank, in the name of his wife, that the money might be beyond the reach of his creditors should his speculation prove unprofitable. The wife, finding herself the sudden possessor of wealth in her own right ran away to Havana with a good looking male friend, leaving her loving spouse to consider at his leisure the truth of an old adage.

MEMPHIS, June 8.
A lady, Mrs. Redman, living in Marshall county, Mississippi, was violated and murdered a day or two since, by a negro slave. The negro was arrested and afterwards taken out and hung.

Mrs. Redman had been married only a few months. The negro confessed the crime.

The Missouri Statesman says, pithily: "Matt. F. Ward has been acquitted, and Kentucky found guilty."

"Wide Awake Hats," are so called because they have a nap on them—consequently they must be wide awake!

It is estimated that there are half a million of Jews in the United States.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE.

We have letters and newspapers from St. Petersburg up to 10th May, according to which the scheme for manning and equipping a flotilla of gun-boats with volunteers, and supported by voluntary contributions has met with considerable success. This flotilla is intended for the protection of the coast of Finland. The boats are to be built after a plan invented by Vice Admiral Schanz. Boats of a similar construction are also to be built at Archangel and Riga. Each boat will be equipped with 2 guns, and 32 men, partly volunteers and partly able seamen; the regulars will be armed with muskets and bayonets, and the volunteers with axes, knives, &c.

Great activity is displayed both by sea and land for the speedy transmission of news all along the whole Baltic coast. Relays of horses are everywhere in readiness, so that every occurrence of importance in the Baltic will be known in the capital in an incredibly short space of time. In fact, the intelligence that the British fleet is sailing eastward was already known there. The news arrived, by a rare coincidence, almost simultaneously from Helsingfors, Memel, and Berlin. Extraordinary activity is also manifested in improving a sort of telegraph on the whole northern coast, so that no sooner is the British fleet seen off the heights of Dago than the fact will be known in St. Petersburg.

A letter from Hamburg of the 6th inst. contains the following account of the military forces of Russia in her Baltic provinces:—"Beginning with the towns of Abo, Swenaborg, Helsingfors, Borga, and Wyborg, in Finland, I do not undertake their number by estimating it at 52,000 men, 32,000 of whom can, in case of need, be speedily concentrated on any point of Finland. I do not include in this number the new battalions, formed at St. Petersburg since the guard has left that capital, who, in a few days, can march to the very heart of the Grand Duchy of Finland.—On the southern coast of the Baltic, where the commercial cities of Revel, Riga, Mittan, and Narva are situated, the effective force of the Russian army amounts to 45,000 men, of whom 25,000 are, in the course of eight or ten days, be assembled at one point. There is, besides, a corps of army of 30,000 men for the defence of Cronstadt, one third of which may be detached, and marched to any part of the coast menaced by the allies."

THE ADMINISTRATION IN NEW YORK.—The Albany Argus, the oldest Democratic paper in the State of New York, and the most influential Democratic organ which that State ever had, has given its warm support to the Nebraska bill, but, even while thus engaged in sustaining a favorite measure of the Administration, it has not failed to denounce with the bitterest scorn the Administration itself. The Argus of last Monday, after speaking of the defiance hurled by one of its Democratic neighbors at the Washington Union for an attempt to make the Nebraska bill a test of Democratic orthodoxy, uses this very strong language, which will indicate quite clearly to the reader how the Pierce Administration stands in the Empire State with its own party or rather with the Democratic party.

We allude to this matter, not because it is of the slightest importance in itself, but as one of the many indications of the disaffection and "insubordination" which pervade the ranks of the administration party proper in this State.

It is quite clear that the Free-soilers of 1848, who constitute at least nine-tenths of the administration party of New York, are in a state of open rebellion against its benefactors—their mandates, tests, and measures—and that all it has left of a party, within our borders, consists of the almost inappreciable number of "soils" whose support it has purchased with offices, and who, from their servility and venality, can only inspire a feeling of repugnance to any cause or any one who is burdened with their countenance and aid.

Can anybody point to "a friend of the administration" in this State who is not an incumbent of office under the present Pierce and Marcy administration, or a relative or near friend of one who is? It is literally a party of office-holders, without numerical strength, and with even less influence or respect than the administration itself.

INDEBTEDNESS TO FOREIGN NATIONS.—As we have several times stated, the information which the Secretary of the Treasury recently furnished to the Senate shows that on 30th of June, 1853, as near as can be ascertained, the indebtedness of States, counties, cities, banks, and other corporations in the United States, was \$1,178,507,882, of which \$184,184,714 is held by foreigners. Our foreign indebtedness has been usually estimated much higher than this.

THE ATLANTA INTELLIGENCER thus chronicles the death of the New York National Democrat:

"With the acquisition of the Honorable Judge Morton of Georgia, (Sandy Morton of Columbus, whilom Judge of the Inferior Court of Muscogee county,) to the editorial department, the Democrat commenced with renewed vigor, butting its head against the administration until it has finally beaten its own brains out and died. The New York National Democrat is no more, and Sandy's occupation is gone. Sandy loomed up above the political horizon a few months ago, like a huge paper balloon, and floated off quite majestically for a while, until his inflation of gas failing to keep him up, he has come down a collapsed and quite contracted affair."

WELL EMPLOYED.—A friend of ours stepped into a certain store the other day and inquired of the clerk if the proprietors were in, when he was informed that they could be found in the back yard. Stepping out there he found them, with two others from an adjoining house, engaged in playing marbles, assisted by a couple of juveniles, who were teaching them how to shoot.

FEMALE SOCIETY.—You know my opinion of female society. Without it we should degenerate into brutes. This observation applies with tenfold force to young men and those who are in the prime of manhood. For, after